MONDAY, MAY 20, 1889.

Lorden effice of Tur Fun Hotel Victoria, Northum-teriard avenue. Address Annucu Bassans, sole repre-sentative in London.

Categorical.

The Louisville Courier-Journal does us the henor to catalogue certain disappointments which it supposes THE SUN has experienced during the past five years:

"The Sus was distressed because Cerretand was nondensed in 1984."

That is substantially true. We desired the nomination of some Democrat who would be likely to rate the interests of the Democracy above his own personal interests, and whose Administration would begin a long period of uninterrupted Democratic centrol of the Government.

"It was still further distressed when the Democrat siccied and resiscied Mr. Castists Speaker of the House of Representatives."

That puts it, perhaps, a little too strongly. We had a high opinion of Mr. CABLISLE'S ability and honesty, and grudged him no honors that the party could pay.

"Its face was utterly darkened when that sterling Democrat, Books Q. Mitte, was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee."

Little was known about Mr. MILLS at that time. His appointment to the head of the Ways and Means was deplorable, in our view, only so far as it indicated a disposition on the part of a cranky faction to persist in a policy that throatened disaster.

"It was thrown into spasms when a Democratic House, following the recommendation of a Democratic President, passed a bill to reduce taxatton, prepared by a Democratic committee."

Translated from the always too intense phraseology of Mr. WATTERSON, this is substantially true. The prospect looked gloomy to us when the influence exerted from the White House overcame the better judgment of so many Democrats in Congress.

"Nor did the distress of our contemporary end with the passage of the Minis bill. The National Democratic Convention declared that it would take no backward step in this great march, and to emphasize its meaning renominated GROVER CLEVELAST.

That is also true. But why does not the Courier-Journal continue its list? Why does it not have the honesty to mention the THE SUN only led to a result and climax influitely harder for loyal and sane Democrats to bear with patience? We mean the overthrow of the Democratic party at the polls, and its exclusion for at least four years from that control of the Government which belonged to it by every syllogism in the logic of the situation.

The present attitude of the Courier-Journal its poses change frequently and easily -implies a belief or pretence that in some way the Democratic party is responsible for putting Mr. CLEVELAND out of the White House. That quite reverses the main fact us we understand it. Mr. CLEVELAND is re-possible for putting the Democracy out

cf power. A Little Steamer with a Big Mission.

Every spring for several years past the little revenue stenmer Corwin has left the Golden Gate for Alaska and the Aretic Ocean. The services expected of her have been manifold. Into four or five months her crew have crawded a great deal of business and adventure, chasing vessels laden with contraband whiskey, picking up shipwrecked sailors, couring the sea for missing vessels, exploring coast lines and islands, and performing much scientific service, from photographing the natives and collecting vocabularies to studying the glaciation of the coasts and mapping accurately the southern limit of

The coming of the Corwin is not regarded as a cheerful event among all of our Alaskan friends. The natives of Kotzebue Sound, for instance, are said to hate the very sight of her. This is a great truding point, and the Innuits say that the Corwin's impertment meddling with the liquor traffic is very detricommunity. How can they be said to enjoy the blessings of freedom when a tyrannical Government compels them to get drunk surreptitiously?

Other natives, however, welcome the Corwin as the bountiful dispenser of gifts. It is the policy of the Government to reward all natives who give aid to white men in distrees or furnish tidings of shipwrocks or other useful information. This generosity is said to have sadly stimulated the native talent for enlivening a dull news market with imaginary incidents, but, on the whole, the policy has produced good results. The Corwin always has on board some one who is expected to collect objects of ethnological interest. He is regarded in the far north as a crank, whose idiosynerasy is harmless and profitable to the natives. A name has been given him, suitable to his character, and meaning He who gives Nice Goods for Worthless Things.

The only information we have ever recolved of certain shipwrecked whalers has been obtained by the Corwin from these natives, chiefly Tchuktchis, along the Siberian coast. Parts of vessels and personal belongings have been washed ashere, preserved in native villages, and finally taken home and identified. If these tokens of disaster give no comfort, the friends of the illfated mariners at least derive from them the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that the lost sailors were not caught in the ice pack and carried north to a more cruel fate. On some occasions the wrecks were evidently abandoned by their crews, who sought safety in whale boats, and the battered hulks have drifted so near shore that the natives have obtained many articles from them. One sort of very valuable evidence, however, is never obtained from these simple-minded people. They have a superattitious horror of books and papers, and never touch them, though more than once they have told the Captain of the Corwin of seeing many of these articles in the cabins

of wrecked vessols. The Corwin has brought us news of other tragedies in northern lands. It was from her we had the first tidings, a few years ago, of dozens of native villages swept out of existence between the Yukon and the Kuskokvim Rivers by heavy toe sweeping over the low coast lands. The Corwin also brought the first detailed account of the terrible disaster that befell the island of St. Lawrence in the winter of 1878-79, when the ice, unbroken for several months, prevented fishing or hunting, and a thousand people died of starvation. The unburied dead were nearly twice as numerous as the living populace when the Corwin reached the terrible scene. It is a rather remarkable fact that, as far as is known, not an instance of cannibalism marked the struggle for existence during

that horrible winter. But it is in the tragedies she has prevented that the Corwin has rendered the most important services. Twice she has steamed

ance of the little steamer among the helpless salling fleet was a providential event. She kept several vessels from entering the ice pack or drifting up on the beach, by towing them out to sea; and one day she took on board fifty-four poor fellows from sinking vessels. It is an interesting fact that the whalers in Alaskan waters always treat with the utmost kindness the natives they meet. They do not know how soon the perils of their calling may make even the poor charity of these savages a life-saving boon.

been her visits to Wrangel Land and Herald Island, in the Arctic Ocean, which some geographers, not many years ago, were inclined to regard as the southern terminus of a continent extending perhaps as far as the north pole. About the only undertaking of the Corwin's erew which they have failed to carry out was their attempt to change the name of Wrangel Land to New Columbia; and it is gratifying to notice that in the last published report of the Corwin's work, which includes an account of the exploration of the

Kowak River, the native name is given to

this great river of northern Alaska, although

Among the Corwin's explorations have

Government publications as the Putnam.

Amateur Billiards. We heartily congratulate the amateur billiard fraternity on the magnificent display the tournament which closed at the Racquet Club on Saturday night. The concluding game was particularly fine. We doubt if any amateur contest of importance has ever been seen in which the winner displayed higher or more unwavering skill throughout than was shown by Mr. ODDIE, still the chainpion. But it put the question very fereibly whether amateurs have not reached that point where, like the professionals before

them, they must leave the rail and adopt

some rules to restrict its use. The sensation produced by the first revelation of rall play can easily be remembered. It seemed as though an entirely new game ago, Albert Garnier, with almost unlimited confidence, began the first match of a tournament in Cooper Institute, soon to feel himself bound up by an apparently end? of JACOB SCHAEFER. The interminable length of runs from the new system, and fact that this series of disappointments to | the seemingly unlimited capacity of its practitioners to continue in control of the balls, staggered GARNIER as much as the spectators. And so in a crowd of young upstarts in a field where he had been an almost undisputed master, he fell back to a place of unimportance. They had gone beyond him.

The new practice developed sorapidly that soon the rail had to be partially fenced off from the champions, first by a line eight inches from the cushion, and afterward fourteen inches, but even that was not enough, What is now the Champions' Game had to be devised, and under its rules billiards have produced a perfection in play such as would make the old champions think themselves worthy only of a table in a country store. The highest beauty of the game is now so great that it would not indeed be too much to say that even the technical skill of a virtueso on the violin, scarcely surpasses in refinement and delicacy that of SCHAEFER when his cue is at its best.

The amateurs have certainly reached the first stage of this modern billiards. A run of a hundred, or two-hundred, which is at any time liable to come from the cue of a leading amateur, is too much for a game of three hundred only, the test in the tournament just finished. It not merely is liable to make a particular game too one-sided, but it is bound to make play in general one-sided by constantly holding up the rail as the ever decisive factor. Beautiful as such work is. and it is worthy of any artist, it had better he drawn in a little if the standard of amateur skill is to maintain its present breadth as it advances.

In demonstrating the propriety of such a change, Mr. ODDIZ and his colleagues deserve admiring acknowledgments from all amateur billiardists. And if an eight-inch mental to the commerce and comfort of the | balk line would be too much for the tournament of next year, how would one of six inches do ?

What Is Going On In China.

In Boston, a few days ago, two employees of the Post Office were arrested for robbing the mails. They were on the lookout for a package containing the papers for an examination for promotion which they were anxious to pass. Unfortunately, they stole the wrong package. They have made themselves criminals, but perhaps they ought to be allowed to plead in extenuation that they are the victims of the Civil Service act.

How much of this stealing of examination papers is there? There are rumors of it here and there. It is commonly believed that there is a good deal of it, although the beneficiaries have sound reasons for keeping their mouths shut. In the New York Custom House there has been a great pother during the last week over the same matter. Rumors that examination papers have been seen in advance by favored applicants have been flying through the air. In the Custom House Civil Service Board razors have been flying through the air. The Mugwump Chairman has made charges against the in tegrity of the official action of certain subordinates, if not members of the Board. The officials vaguely accused kick with a thousand-mule power, and the head Commission at Washington will have to quiet the row and the sport to have the humbug humbugged.

sift the charges. Fraud begets fraud, and 'tis At Washington the Mandarine are preparing for the absurd examination system. If the Baltimore American is not misinformed, another reduction to the absurd:

"It is understood that appointment to positions in the various departments as skilled laborers is also under the civil service rules and that applicants for positions as cabinetmakers, carpenters, plumbers, and inachinists will have to undergo a civil service examination as to their fliness for those places. It will be interesting to note what sort of an examination will be required to test a man's fitness for shoving a Jack plane, handling a soldering from, working an auger, or wielding a siedge hammer. It is understood that a complete outfit, sufficient to start a manual training school, will be one of the things asked for by the Civil Service Comm. from the next congress. The question of altering or amending the civil service rules to cover the present absurdities and incongruitles of the system awaits the attention of the Freedent. In the mean time, those applying for positions as skilled laborers are worried over the prospect of having to stand an examination."

An extension of the civil service examinations to the reformers, in order to test their sanity, is what is needed.

In Massachusetts, where the Chinese system has its warmest votaries, its workings are admitted to be absurd even by some of its friends. The Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican, himself a Mandarin of high degree, makes this sorrowful confession about the State Civil Service law:

" At the State House and in the State charitable inst tutions and prisons it puts such difficulties in the way of filling vacancies that the service is weakene ways: Old or unsatisfactory clerks, &c., are retained, iest the new once should be worse; and, when the change is made, the examination to found to have give into San Francisco with every nook and cranny occupied by shipwrecked sailors. In the great storm of 1885, which was so disasting for the place but that is not at all decided by the examination however rigid that may be He is certified as not or come place but not necessarily for this of the date of 1650 signed "P. Myles Stands."

needed, cannot be assured at all. For couldential post needed, cannot be assured at all. For countries as the streng such as Nayor Hast has lately had to fill, no goar antee can be given by the certificate that the candidate (or the three or four candidates) have such discretion and integrity that they can be relied on to keep their emplayer's secrets. Then the system keeps on hand a long list of permanent office seekers, for whose appoint-ment the Civil Service Commission naturally make a selort, because they are the grist from their examination mill. Among them are many persons who are quite capable of passing the examination, but who, when put to the test in some position of oversight, prove to be in-competent, and have to be discharged—or else retained simply because the next drawing of the lottery may give no better result."

On the whole, 1889 seems to be a great year for broken China. Spollsmen with bricks which they don't even take the trouble to hide under their coats are close to the business and bosom of BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The Park Commission.

Among the appointments to be made by Mayor GRANT this week is that of a Commissioner of Public Parks in the place of Mr. C. D. BORDEN, a Republican, whose term expired on May 1. The Park Board as now constituted consists, in addition to Mr. BORDEN, of Col. J. HAMPDEN ROBB, the Hon. WALDO HUTCHINS, and Mr. STEPHENSON for years it was persistently referred to in Towne, who has been identified with engineering works connected with the city Government for many years. The President of the Park Board receives a salary of \$5,000, but his three colleagues perform their duties without compensation. It is not unmade by their representatives engaged in natural, therefore, that each of the Commissloners should aspire to the Presidency; and for some time past a contest of some activity has been going on between the various members, with the prospect that Mayor GRANT'S new Commissioner may also turn up as a candidate. In order to end the question, it has been suggested that the members of the Board should agree with each other to take turns of three months aplece in holding the post of President. Under such an arrangement the salary of each Commissioner would amount in a year to \$1,250. That is \$250 a year less than their stenographer receives, less than one-third of what is paid to the Secretary of the Board, and exactly one-half had been found when, about fifteen years | of what is paid by the city to the bookkeeper who keeps the accounts, and to the Director of the Central Park Menagerie.

The Park Board had the disbursement last year of \$1.014,650. A bill has passed the Legless string of billiards unreeled from the cue | Islature giving it control this year of \$300,000 to be applied to a removal of the menagerie and the setting up, on another site, of a zoölegical garden. The sum of \$9,869,276.93 has been fixed as the price of payment for the up-town parks, and bonds have been issued by the Comptroller accordingly. It lacks little of the conditions of an absurdity that the Commissioners, who are charged with the supervision of these large sums, who have in their keeping the interests of all the parks in town, should be so poorly compensated, and should collectively offer a fair field for the suggestion that they should take turns in dividing the salary of an ordinary clerk. This is a sad commentary upon the late Legislature, which, instead of doing anything to improve the Board or to increase its efficiency, put through the Siamese deal bill intended to aggravate and augment the difficulties of the situation, by eausing a permanent deadlock which could only be broken by a division of the patronage and responsibilities with the representatives of the Republican machine.

Col. Robb is now President of the Board, and is not, we understand, a party to the ridiculous proposition to give the Board a different President every three months. On that account, as well as by reason of the ability he has shown in the conduct of park affairs, and the knowledge he has derived from his service in the State Legislature, his friends, both in the department and out of it, hope for his reelection.

Mr. Blaine Talks Mugwump.

The Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE WAS a guest at the spread given by Gen. FELIX AGNUS of Baltimore at his rural demesne of "Nacirema" last week. A company of much miscellaneous distinction and indistinction was present, and everybody was so delighted and dazed by Farmer JEBEMIAH RUSE'S thrilling feat of riding bareback a white horse, a memold hay wagon loaded with talent, that Mr. BLAINE was left in the shade. Yet he made what we think is his first speech since he became an undivided eighth of the HARRIson Cabinet. As Secretary of State he may naturally prefer the closet to the platform. and find the typewriter mightler than the tongue. At any rate, he has been muffled in thick silence for at least two months and a half. Thanks are due and hereby returned to Gen. AGNUS for having persuaded his distinguished guest to give up temporarily the gold standard of wisdom and return to silvern speech.

It was not a long speech. Before an audience gathered for social festivity and of mixed politics it could not, of course, be a partisan speech. All that Mr. BLAINE had to say was that the present occasion, the Administration, the country, and the guests were all right, and he did so pleasantly and briefly. But he made one curious remark which deserves more notice than it has yet received:

"I will say that you have in the Presidential chair a man who will administer this Government in a

One would naturally think that this was a plece of humor, but it was received with solemnity. What did Mr. BLAINE mean by talking about Gen. HARRISON'S administering the Government in a non-partisan way? The next sentence in the speech declares that "before Democrats and Republicans he [Gen. HARRISON] will recognize that the highest and most honorable career is to be a good citizen of the United States," but this throws no light upon the expression "in a non-partisan way." In making appointments to office Gen. HARRISON takes good and occasionally indifferent citizens of the

United States of his own politics. Can it be that Mr. BLAINE was secretly giving himself the pleasure of an ironical compliment to his chief? Or was he merely amusing himself by quizzing his dear friends, the Mugwumps? His talk about administering the Government in a non-partisan way was pure Mugwumpese. It is a new language for Mr. BLAINE, and one in which his studies will never carry him very far.

A subscriber of ours in Providence appears to be greatly surprised that the Evening Telegram of that city should transfer to its editorial columns whole articles from THE SUN, without anything to indicate that the matter is not original with Editor David O. Black. We are neither surprised, nor startled, nor indignant. For twenty years our little friends all over the Union have been welcome to the best we have, and God bless them! Editor BLACK of the Providence Evening Telegram is no doubt a very busy man. By taking THE BUN's editorial articles he saves time, ink, paper, and intellectual wear and tear, while we lose nothing. Who suffers? Certainly not the readers of the Providence Evening Telegram.

The Boston Globe starts anew the old theory that Myles Standish was an Irishman, STANDISH. There are on record two depositions trous to the whaling fleet, the sudden appear- place, while special qualifications, such as are often I tall," and the case seems to rest on the as-

Against this shadowy hypothesis we beg leave to offer a crystaline and conclusive fact. Everybody knows how Mynes Standish lost a wife through bashfuiness. Was there ever an Irishman who lacked the courage to speak for himself in an affair of the heart, or who would have dreamed for an instant of sending another fellow to do his courting?

The Samoan conference at Berlin has thus far gone on with a rather surprising degree of placidity and harmony. Differences of view and aim have been developed, but these seem to have been deftly avoided, or at least postponed, for points in which substantial agreement could be counsed on. Indeed, the most remarkable fact about the conference thus far is that the important matters on which the three treaty powers probably agree are more numerous than those on which they disagree. The guiding hand in the conference. on the whole, has been Germany's, and her desire for a peaceful and harmonious issue is now indisputable.

Next to that fact the most important is the somewhat unexpected revelation of Great Britain's willingness to side with the United States rather than with Germany in some disputed matters.

What has greatly aided the negotiations is the circumstance that the three Governments were already on record as alming at substantially the same ends, and largely through the same means.

Gen. HARRISON, like Brother WANAMAKER, is a profit sharer, but he looks out for his own folks first.

We snip from our esteemed contemporary, the St. Louis Republic, this solemn and affecting intelligence and funeral notice: "The candidate of the Democratic party in 1802, if he

comes from New York, will be GROVER CLEVELAND, If New York refuses to present Mr. CLEVELAND, the candidate will come from the West. This is official, Anni, and The italies are ours. The official and final

authority in regard to the nomination and the policy of the Democratic party is, as some persons may not know, the Hon. CHARLES H. Jones of St. Louis. There will be no Demo-cratic National Convention in 1892. The Democratic National Convention has already been held at St. Louis. Brother Jones held it. He has adjourned it pending his decision of the question whether he will withdraw GBOVER CLEVELAND or the candidate that is coming out of the West.

We are impatient to have Brother Jones reassemble himself and announce his decision. official, final, and authoritative.

The Greeley Letters.

From the New York Tribune. These letters vill be read with avidity by the whole fribune constituency, which cherishes the memory of its founder. They were addressed to a trusted friend and associate. Mr. Dana being at that time the managing cilitor, and, in Mr. Greeley's absence, in charge of the paper. When he wrote these letters it was doubless without a thought that they would aver was doubless without a thought that they would ever find their way intoprint. He poured out his heart on paper without reserve. Tet there is not a word in them which a friend would want to alter. They show the writer, as he was—siways in hot earnest, sanguine, and impulsive, sometimes mistaken, but manfully reads at all times to acknowledge injustice, always courageous, and eternally houss. They are lightened, too, by humor, to which the serious nature of most of Mr. Greeley's public writings gave too little play. Some of his comments on the vicissitades of newspaper manage-ment are irresistibly comical. The Sanks contest over the Speakership lasted nine

weeks. The slave-power was never more determined nor more truculent. When Mr. Greeley, in one of these letters, tells Mr. fana that he will stand his chances "to be horsewhiped or pistolled," provided he is not "knocked down by the Probane," he was not using a figure of speech. It was at a time when the brutal spirit of slavery was showing itself at its worst. It was only a few weeks later that Preston Brooks made his cowardly and murderous assault on Charles Sumner, the penalty for which, as administered by a Washington court, was a \$330 fine. When Mr. Greeley wrote this letter, however, he knew niready what it was to affor under a bludgeon in the bands of a Southern buily. A few days previous Albert Rust of Arkansas revenged himself for some of his strictures by leating him with a heavy cano. Mr. Greeley has giver a full account of the episode in his " Recoilections," but the only allusion of any length to it in this correspondence are a characteristic protest against a slight injustice to Rust and a request that the paper should pass him by in stience. Mr. Greeley had already believed himself for a time to be in dancer of a similar attack at the hands of Judge Shankland. The letter regarding this, Jan. 17, 1850, was written only a week before the assault by Rust, and is one of the most entertaining in the series. In another place he alludes to threats against him in the barrooms by ruffians whom

the South sent to Congress.

The contemptuous indifference with which he regardthese mettaces was indicative of not strange that his writings angered these gentry. Mr. Greeiey called a spade a spade, and did it conscien-tionsty, and there are many amusing examples in these letters that he did not abandon the habit in his private

The publication of these letters may serve a mertipurpose, related to present discussion. The picture they give of the brutal intolerance of the dominant party at that epach, often manifesting itself in physical violence even in the halls of Congress or within the shadow of the Capitol, may remind some of our new school of pessimists what political manners were in this country a generation ago.

All About the Chairmanship.

From the Buffato Courses The Newark Journal thinks that if the next Chairman of the Democratic National Committee is to e Senator Gorman, Col. Brice, or Senator Mcliberson, then Senator McFherson would be the best choice. We ere incitned to think the Journal is right.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch Calvin S. Brice is now conceded to be the favorite for ne Democratic Chairmanship. This simply holds good with the statement of the Disposch that the Democratic Chairman, like the Republican, will be some fellow who can bring in the contributions of the millionaires.

From the Treates Times. It is not likely that Senator McPherson will be the next chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He s hardly radical enough on the tariff question to suit leveland, Mills, Breckinridge & Co.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest, On the Paris Boulevards Roue has given place to

Australia's first contribution to the operatic stage, Mme. Melba, soprano, has made her first appearance at the faris Opera House as Ophelis in Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet." She is described as of "a fine figure, regular, well-modelled features, youth, and a soprano voice at once pure, flexible, and sympathetic," Her audience

seemed well pleased with her.

A bombeheli has been thrown into the scientific world through the discovery of Mr. Brereton Baker of Dulwich College, about oxygen. That gas which is known as the great agent of combustion loses its character when dried. It becomes inert. Even charcoal will not ourn in it when heated to redness nor phosphorus beome inminous. As yet there is no explanation

One morning lately two Berlin doctors of medicine were about to satisfy their "honor" by a duel. The signal to prepare was about to be given, when the lances of one combatant appeared with a revolver. and threatened to shoot the first who raised his wear awearing that the duel should only take place over her corpse. Her lover had written a letter of farewell in the event of his being killed, and she, receiving it in time, had arrived at the critical moment. She effected

a reconciliation.

Anti-Remitism has become so intense and aggressive in Vienna as to create a powerful and vigorous opposi ion. Two hundred and fifty firms in Huda Peath have published a common declaration to the effect that they will cease visiting Vienna's International Corn Market in consequence of the growth of the Antiemitte movement in that city. Shuffar declarations have been signed by the corn merchants of Miskolez Arad, and Pressburg, in Hungary, and by a thousand others in Prague, the majority of whom are said to be Christians. This beyenting of Vienna has told so upon the commercial and industrial classes that the Vienna Association, formed to attract visitors to the capi-tal, has formally set its view of affairs before the Aus-trian Premier Trade and industry, says the association, especially the art industry, are at the lowest obt in Vienna, principally because rich foreigners avoid a city in which those who spend money are held up to opprobrium and hatred, and also because the wealthy ewish residents studiously refrain from any display of luxury in order to escape the attacks of the Anti-Hemites. The memorial closes with a petition to the rament to denounce Anti-Semitism

The Streets of Portland. From the Boston Journal. A business man at Portland. Me. lost a \$20 gold plece while on the way to his office, and on his way home found the coin on the pavement, where it had lain unnoticed all day.

George Tickner Curtis's Recollections of Sensation of Nearly Porty Years Ago. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a great pity that the propensity to work up sen-sational stories of family histories should have led to such an unfounded rigmarole as that in the New York Times of to-day concerning the

late Mr. Thorndike Rice and his parents, His story is one that cannot be revived without giving pain to living persons, however truthfully it may be told; and when it is told unfaithfully, we cannot restrain a righteous indignation, I knew Mr. Thorndike Blee's father and mother before they were married. I was their neighbor in Boston when their child was born. I knew the families on both sides, and know at the time the circumstances attending Mrs. Rice's departure from Boston with her child, then an infant. I shall say but little concorning Mrs. blice; but as the account in the Times represents her husband as a sort of a brute, and represents her as forced to leave him. I shall take it upon me to contradict so much of the story as relates to one of the most amiable, worthy, and innocent young men I

Henry Rice was the son of a Boston merchant of great respectability, but of moderate property. He was about five or six and twenty when he married Miss Thorndike. She was a

chant of great respeciability, but of moderate property. He was about five or six and twenty when he married Miss Thorndike. She was a granddaughter of Israel Thorndike, a very wealthy merchant in Boston. The marriage took place in the spring of 1850, thirty-nine years ago. The newly married couple went to the proper on a wedning four. I was in lend on the horse of Mr. itnessed Sturgis in Portland place. They travelled for some time on the Continent. It was very well understood at the time that Mr. like was very much in love with his wife, and this was apparent to all who saw them together. It was consult well understood that before their marriage sirs. Rice was not much in love with the young man whom she accepted, but she was perfectly free to choose, and she chose to matry him. The child was born after they returned to Roston. Not long afterward, when the child was not more than 2, or at most 3 years oid, Mrs. likes suddenly left Boston, taking her child with her, and her heast and was engaged for severally valued to incoming the containty of Mr. Rices fondness for his wife. Soon after their engagement I dired one may at his father's nouse, with other voung people with engagement to us all that he was decaying in love with her, and at the same society, and she and her accorded lover were presed. It was evident to us all that he was decaying in love with her, and at the same time we all understood that she was not much make and very faveinating.

After the dress of the period required by the haw of Massachusetts. Mr. Lice obtained a divorce on according of was accounted to him. Young people at such times are pretty and to know a good deal about each chee. Miss Thorndike was a handsome girl and very faveinating.

After the lapse of the period required by the haw of Massachusetts. Mr. Lice obtained a divorce on account of his wife some time we have a man of much force of character, and to have been a man of much force of character, and to have been a hear of his wide man, the was said to have been a man of much

Vermont, who is said to have added Mrs. Rice in concealing horself and her child from the "detectives" who were employed by her husband; and her escape is represented to have been from a cruelty "worse than death." This dark institution it would puzzle the writer in the Times to explain. I nover heard that Henry Rice employed "detectives." Such persons were not known at that time. Hedde what his duty as a husband and father required of him, endeavor by all proper means to lind his wife and child. There may have been Mr. Kelley, or Mr. Anybody Else, who belied Mrs. Rice to conceal herself and her child, and to get away to Europe, for she must have had some assistance at the time.

The Times's article represents the search to have been made when the boy was 8 years old. But the fact is, she left Boston and took away her child when he was at most not more than 2 or 3 years old. The boy never was in this country again until after he had grown up and had taken a detree at Oxford.

All that part of the story in the Times about letters from Mr. Rice's mother acknowledging Mr. Kelley's services, and years afterward sent to Thérndike Rice, who suppressed them, and the nonsense about the danger of poison incurred by Mrs. Rice in her husband's house, is bosh, it will be received with korror and indignation by every living member of both families, for they all know, as de the persons of my use in Boston who are accuminted with the facts, that Henry Rice was a most excellent young man, and that his wife's desertion of him was entirely due to a certain waywardness in her disposition. It was never suspected or

from the properties of the pro

THE REMOVAL OF GITT.

Father-in-law Scott and Son-in-law Har-rison Defended on Broad Family Principles, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You refer to the removal of David L. Gitt at the request of Dr. Scott, the President's father-iniw, as an evidence of nepotism, or at least of basing the bestownl of office on personal likes or di-likes. I am somewhat surprised at this. It is not necessary, and surely it is not charita ble, to attribute to the venerable Doctor a spirit of mean and petty personal revenge in this bustness, Gitt had been Dr. Scott's superior officer, and as such had indulged himself with playing all sorts of petty tricks on an inoffensive old man. Quite likely the Doctor was mad clear through when he found that Gitt had pinned scraps of paper to his cont talls for the purpose

through when he found that Gitt had pinned scraps of paper to his cost tails for the purpose of making him the butt of ridie ule to all in the oiliee, list in doing this Gitt had conclusively shown his unlimess for any oilicial position. A man who will trent a subordinate as till treated oil Dr. Scott will be sure to be supercifious and overbearing in his treatment of the public, whose servant he is.

There is really a left of true civil service reform as alstinguished from the sham, involved in this wholesome cheepline administered by the President on an oilicial who presumed too much on the little brief authority in which he was dreated, four had been in office twenty years, and, according to the Mugwamp policy, preached and too largely practised under the late Administration, he had a presumptive claim to the office for life. Such a theory is not conductive to the cultivation of courtesy and nolitoness in the treatment by officinis either of their subordinates or the public, had till supposed that he was cring on his own behavior, it would have enlivated in him a becoming courtesy and politoness to all, which is what next to hone-ity and efficials.

The Presidential highting in this country often strikes in the most unexpected places. A year age Officeholder till was playing his pranks on old. Dr. Scott, little thinking that within a few months the son-in-law of the man he was thus meanly persecuting could apply the official guillotine to his neck, left will probably remember his lesson as long as he lives; but his fate should be a warning to officeholders everywhere to treat everytoir courteously, not knowing what the political accountry of the strike of the strike should be a warning to officeholders everywhere to treat everytoir courteously, not knowing what the political aclives; but his fate should be a warning to officeholders everywhere to treat everybody courteously, not knowing what the political aecident of a very few months may bring forth to make this action seem good policy, as it surely is good manners. The President deserves much credit rather than censure for this act. There is no knowing how much effect the and fate of Gitt may have in reforming the public service in a matter where andoubted y a great deal of reform is very important. W. J. F. ROCHESTER, May 18.

Mr. Miller's Mischievous Remarks,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your condemnation of Mr. Miller's oration to the Dartmouth students, on one way to make jour-nalism popular, is just what every earnest friend of THE SUN might expect. I remem ber, many years ago, certainly prior to the late robellion, that a young man showed me a copy of a paper published in New York devoted entirely to lith. I also remember as a boy seeing one nutilished in Boston that made both and scandal its chief aim. They have both died a natural death for lack of patronage.

In my whole experience of ever half a century I have seen only those two, and these two only three times, it is true that there are plenty of mon ready to publish such sheets, but it is also protty certain that they are fully convinced that such publications have never paid and cannot be made to pay expenses, which is a certain demonstration of the correctness of your position. Very truly, North Adams, May 16. ber, many years ago, certainly prior to the late

Gen, Butterfield-David M. Stone.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Can you inform me who prepared the address presented to the President of the United States by the conference of the Carle and industrial parade; also who was the representative of the newspaper press in the matter? The address was written by Gen Butterfield. The press representative was Nr. David N. Stone of the

lournal of Commerce.

Carious Prediction by Col. Jones, There will be no straddling or evasion or nest-hiding next time.

DRESS COATS AT 9 A. M. What Happened to Two of Our Samoan Com

ssioners Who Didn't Know German Ways. From the London Telegraph. May 8 .- What is understood by the name "Frack" in Germany does not mean what we call frack coat (Ger. Gebrock), but evening dress, swallowialls, white neektle, &c. in Germany evening dress is a weeding garment, faneral attire, the raiment in which a native civilian may a ceremonlous visit to a State dignilary, professor, or even semetimes private individual, in fact, the festive robe par excellence.

State dignitury, professor, or even semetimes private individual, in fact, the lestive robe par excellence.

The other day, at the opening ceregiony of the Exhibition of Appliances for the Prevention of Accidents, the American delegates to the Samoan conference, having been invited to attend the function, were subjected to an unwitting slight in consequence of this confusion.

Two gentlemen connected with their body proceeded, with their wives, between 0 and 10 oclock. A.M., through all the clouds of dust perretually flying about on the suburb road of Alt Moabit, in order to have the honor of seeing their Majostics. They drove out in freek coats. They were provided with their cards of institution, but the ticket collectors would only allow the ladies to mas, as their hus ands had not on the "wolding garment." The ladies could not be left alone, so all were forced to return home or interfa.

But even the Teutons themselves are coming round to admit the absurdity of seeing men in evening dress early in the day just after broakfast, or even at all during the daytime, when ladies wear their morning gowns.

Senator Quay Moking Big Hauls of Drum

From the Philadelphia Laguire

Print the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Exmone, Via., May 17. Senator Quny and his party are having great luck on their fishing excursion. They have be a along the Chinesteame Shouls for two or three days, and have caught sixteen drum fish the largest weighing seventy pours. Fish of all kinds are found in abundance, and those who can't get drum fish are prefix sure to eath semething.

The weather has been of the most agreeable character, and the party, which is quartered on Hamilton Dission's yacht Manatee, is thoroughly enjoying the online. Mr. Dission joined the others has highly having hurried down immediately after the marriage of his daughter. He was received with great enthusiassin, and at once settled down to the business of the occasion. He found Senator Quay hidden under a while brimmed hat which however, had not been protection enough to prevent his fare from bee-ming as red as the setting sun. Nobody takes politica and nobody asks for office. Under such freedom beniator Quay has pleided up wonderfully, and, in spite of his sun blistering, looks better than for many months. It is unfotermined just how much longer the party will remain out, but the Senator has expressed a purpose to run in to Washington some time next week.

How the Average Woman Swims,

From the San Francisco Chroniele, The majority of the fair pupils swim with their arms only, and if they do kick, the force of their stockinged soles is lost on the air. Instead of drawing the legs up under the body as a good male swimmer does, the jeminine pupil stend of drawing the logs up under the body as a good made swimmer does the seminine publishends the leg at the knee, so that the lower parts of the limbs rise gracefully above the surface of the water at every stroke and then drop back with a third, as if part of the roof of the bath house had failen in. The effect of this innovation is most exhibitariating, especially to the disinterested spectators. In proportion to their size, women have heavier heads and smaller lungs than men; and as lung power has much to do with a swimmer's buoyancy, a woman has a tendency in the water to pitch head downward. The conformation of her bedy, too, helps this unpleasant tendency, so that when she aggravates the trouble by kleking her heels out of the water she locks like a duck diving for ciams. when she aggravates the trouble by kicking her heels out of the water she locks like a duck diving for clams.

Of Interest to Poker Sharps, From the Chicago Tribune.

From the Chicago Tribune.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 15.—The Superior Court decided a case to-day that will be of interest to the gambling fraternity. Young Bob Triplett of Owensboro placed poker at Seelbach's Hotel in Louisville and lost \$1,000, and afterward brought suit to recover that amount from Seelbach. Seelbach was not one of the players, but the "rake-off" in the game was for his benefit. The lower court decided for Seelbach, but the Superior Court reversed that judgment to-day. The reversal is based on the ground that Seelbach was the that beneficiary, for, had the game continued long enough, the "rake-off" would have absorbed every chip on the table. the table.

The First Native of New Amsterdam,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A controversy concerning the first white child born on Manhattan Island has been going on in the daily papers for some time, and Mr. Halsey mentions in to-day's Sun that Isane de Trieux, born in 1642, was the first native of

Trieux, born in 1642, was the first native of New Amsterdam.

All recopic (would-be historians) forget the pussage in a letter written by Feter Schagen, one of the directors of the West India Company, to the States-tieneral, Nov. 5, 1626, and printed in "New Fork Colonial Documents," Vol. L. p. 37, in which he says: "Yesterday arrived here Imperedamithe slip" ", which sailed from New Netherlands on the 23d of September. They report " " that the women have also borne some children there."

That is not more than could be expected, for we know from other sources that women came over several years before 1626, and not with the intention of entering convents.

we know from other sources that women came over several years before 1626, and not will the intention of entering convents. MAY 18.

B. FERNOW,

A Proposition Regarding Gen. Paine.

To THE FIGTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No doubt very American who takes an interest in rachting adires the courteous manner in which Lord Dunraven ins framed his letter. His kindly hint that perhaps the up defenders might wish to consider the Valkyrie in e third class and meet her with a third-class racht is ery eleverly put; also the great honor that he gives Palse in proposing him for umpire must be appre-d by every one here who places him at the head of

thated by every one nero who places allow a like inst.

But there are cup defenders in this country by the thomands who never step aboard a boat, but who wish the cup to sea here; they wish to see the Volunter, with her gainint owner in command, defend the cup acase. Therefore, no could, lain expressing their feet when the sea here to be a laid on the angle of the cup to the sea of the cup to FALL RIVER MAY 16.

The Star-Eyed Goddess,

"Fair ava star when only one is ablining in the eky."

Others may waver in their allegiance; money may with some outwelch the charms of this undowered misiden, out to the imagination and to the heart of the kentucky itemocratishe is the very embediment of that which is lovely and beautiful.—Content-Journal O dream of leveliness. Whose fair eyes shine as a guide and a sign, And whose lips are sweet with the words that bless,

Dry now those tears' sad flow, Dash serrow's cup awar, brace up, And smile on your friends and frown at the foe

A truce to doleful dumps See, the Free Trader humps Himself to smash with mighty crash The flobber flarons, the bliks, and the chumps. Mills, Corsicana's pride, Is constant at thy side;

There are no midges on the Breckinridges, And Carlisle is tanning Protection's hide Take up thy trump and blow No tender note and low. But a flerce war whosp that thy knights may troop to the standard, and set their ranks a row.

The happy promise sleeps Of a mighty fight for the cause of right, And of Bobber Barons falling in beaps. What he | me sword and cleak; i smift the battle smoke. The clash of spears is borne to my ears,

The vultures gather, the ravens croak

Dear, in those eyes' still deeps

Lead on, O, star eyed maid, Unsheath the flashing blade. Kaintuck's brave daughter prepare for slaughter. And let him perish who denies Free Trade And if the fight we win, With never-rading citin

Shall be said thy praise, and club-foot lays Shall up the heights of Paranesus stan-And if we lose the fight, And if the dust we bite,

Why, thou and I know how to die, But we wen't knockie down a mite. And happy he who dies. Hewept by those hear eyes, Happy who, undiscreved, has fallen for Free Trade, Since he has carned the tribute of thy eighs.

> A Good Househceper. From the Jewith Messeager.
>
> From the Jewith Messeager.
>
> How can I tell her?
>
> Ligher celler:
>
> Cleanly sietyes and whitened wall
>
> f can guess her.
>
> By the learn statecase and hall.
>
> And with pleasure.
>
> By the war she keep her brooms.
>
> Or the peeping.
>
> At the keeping.
>
> Of her hack and unseen rooms.
>
> ly her kitchen's all of neathess.
>
> And its general comp teness.
>
> Where in cleanly cas and sweetness.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

To the weary ones riding up town on the elevated the weary ones refreshing sight is preceded from the smade at sundown a refreshing sight is preceded from the suburts are partialles having relatives or friends in the suburts are partioniarly friendly just now. The New Yorkers make afternoon excursions to these apoutban homes and return laden down with flowers and blossoms. The down trains of the elevated road are filled with the exemp sionaist with their arms foll of white and purple liars and white thorn bossoms. The sight makes the weary ones on the up trains hungry for vacation time, and anxious to get away from the rush and crush and mas sacred feelings of New York business life.

There is a currently up town for the ladies. It is a fon valued at \$2.0. Even after a close inspection one would think that the sticks are fringed with the most fling think tout the sticks are fringed with the most fling and costly face. But what appears to be late is hanning hair. It is spill and woven so their that it hads and waves before the breath like awars flown. Whether any of New York's matrons or maidens care to flaunt such a significant ornament in the mountains or at the scasside this scasso is quite another question.

For nearly four years things have not been expecially pleasant for the members of the New York Stock Fachange. Business hasn't been good, and, although they change. Haviness have there good, and attends they are the lolliest (closes in town, they are also pronounced grumblers when affairs are not acreable to them. Henry Clews says he have't anything to grumble at but he is gial, for the sake of all hands, that there is every indication that the squarer months in Wali street and be lively shough to suit the most captions. Mr. there is a bull, and says so very emphatically. He sometimes refers incidentally to those Chicago pirates, especially when the wheat situation is up for discussion. But take the it all in all, and with the spirited discussion about "deals" and "pools" and dutide interest, Mr. Olewa and others believe folly that something its the old time. activity is immittent in Wall street. Capt. Proutice say the best inflication of the situation to h.m. with a non-ent of every ten men who call upon him want to but something. "The other fellow," the Captum says "wants to sell, but he wants to sell at such exerting; figures that there is no dealing with him at the moment.

Word comes from mountain nooks and shady delig that the proprieters of the hotels are bosy parching up the board walks. What would the dear boys and the entrancing girls do without these board walks. And will the charmers wear the firtish low above whose laces persistently and frequently units so that the begs must knee callants in the monthight strolls and knot them? These are questions in the minds of some, and they are of very much more moment to them than the

A report has been frequently heard of late, and is ow gathering momentum, to the effect that Mr. A. M. Palmer will shortly wind up the Madison Square School of actine, presided over by Dion Boucleant. As the story runs, the school does not pay either the scholars or Mr. Palmer. But the noble reticence which has pre-vailed about the school's affairs since its institution continues.

If at breakfast, lunche in, or dinner, or even at a late supper in Belmonico's, you should happen to smain every bit of glassware and crockery on the table, dust say anything. Don't applogize to the gallant head waiter. Above all do not let your waiter hear you say you are sorry. Do not give even an indication of your expression of regret. It's bad form Delinoulco ex-pects such catastrophes, and the people who visit his place would not wreck things intentionally. Besides, they are well bred, and are supposed to know how to handle fine things and if accidents occur circum-stances are responsible, not the pareon. This is a chap-ter in the code of ethics for Deimonico's heard at a table on the roof the Casino the other night.

Uncle Jerry Rusk of President Harrison's Cabinet fode postillon one of the team attached to a common bay cart, but on the return from Nacirema to Baltimore after the dinner he was solicitous as to the whereabouts of Secretaries Blaine, Tracy, and Noble, the other Cani-net members who had attended the dinner. Uncle Jerry had lost them on the train, and as he bounsed from one car to another in search of them, he wanted to know in his Wisconsin voice "Where the devi is the rest of this yer Cabinot." Pis frequent appeals to his Satanic Highness to assist him in finding the lost ones was only another indication that the Wisconsin Gov ernor who cleaned out the Anarchists was not proud

Fx Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles E. Coun, on the centrary, has become astoundingly proof since President Harrison declined to elevate him to his old place. Mr. Coon is haughtler in the Pith Avenue flotel than before his fate was known. He was all smiles and dimples to ex-Senator Thomas C. Piatt during the first days of Secretary Windom's administration He was also more than oblipper with the newspaper men. Now he soldem sees the Hoza giant as he strollethrough the corridors after dimeer, and it is a very rare occasion when he sees one of the regiment of newspaper men who haunt the hotel. Thus it is that the ver been given that Mr. Coop is prouder of his desciation than Uncle Jerry is of his elevation.

There is not the shadow of a reason for any man in New York going hungry, and the Bowery free lunches are not included as factors in this observation. Mechanics, laborers and men, industrious and of stordy character, who want to pay their way and occasionally have little to do it with, can now have a table d'hôte dinner in New York for 13 cents. Any neighbor who keeps his even open can see the sign. There is sonn fish meat game, dessert, coffee, all for 13 cents, and the propriets

With the advent of the warm evenings, the sack fres coar has made its appearance in prodigious numbers Of the sixty two men in evening dress who passed the Hoffman House in half an hour last Tuesday night. Eus reporter counted twenty seven who wore the short sack dress coat. Nearly all the coats were faced with stik or satin, and were of light weight goods.

One of the results of the appearance of the school boys in the centennial celebration has been the devel-opment of a peculiar affection between the lade at their older brothers who belong to the several regiments in the city. The boys drilled quite frequently in the armeries. Many of the soldiers saw them go through their evolutions, and some of the militiamen helped the principals in instructing the lads in the intricactes of the manual. A proposition is now being discussed among school people to have the armories made available for weekly or fortnightly drill on the part of the boys of the schools in town. Superintendent Jasper is warmly in favor of this plan. He belleves that it will increase the discipline which now prevails; that it will keep some of the hops, who otherwise might be inclued to waste their time, engaged in useful occupation, and that especially it will help in developing among the children that soldierly bearing and regard for physical appearance which come from military training. Fur, thermore, he is of the opinion that it will stimulate the younger citizens of the metropolis to more constant thought of the responsibilities of manhood, bring out their feelings of patriotism, and make them ready to take up arms and fight in case there is ever a war

When the Servia came in the other day there landed upon the wharf a number of men who, judging from the fi clothen had never before been in America. They were Englishmen. They were not Englishmen of the class imitated by our Angiomaniaca. They were chaps whose trousers, though somewhat baggy, seemed to be of the high water order. Their light top coats, though short were evidently of such material that, having been we rain, they would not button, except very tight foot hats were rather cheap and dingy. On the whole they looked, not as if they were clad in c'other that had just come from a valet's care, but as if they were in coats and trousers in which they had slept over night. Perhaps it was because of the contrast between the lot of passengers and two men who also came ashore that the two men looked so particularly attractive. There two were not dressed ostentationsly, but their hate were stiff and without a speck of dust. The braid upon their head gear was not frayed. Their coats fitted them ex-quisitely; their ironeers hung straight and just touched the floor of the pier at the beels. In neither the road bosom and colored collar. There was no flashing dis-play of Jewels. Their hands were gloved, but neither carried a tree trunk for a cana. It was observable that while the young Inglishmen were conspictions these two particular men were not conspicuous. It was the dress of the Englishmen that made them surset size? tion. There was nothing in the attire of the two nets about whom this comment is being made that commanded notice. One was Col. Thomas L. Livermore of Boston, just returned from Paris, whither he had cone as the representative of the Calumet and Hecks reprepositionent as a representative of American fotores: 41 the very important conference over the conjection ion at Paris attests, and a man who, though weather makes not the least sign of his riches, either in conders or in the clothes he wears. He dresses richly, but will that tasts which does not make him an object of c osity. The other gentleman was J. R. Hagge of San Francisco who also had been a visitor to Pares on the copper question. He is the sole owner of the Ataconia nine, and it is estimated that his wealth approximates me hundred millions. There was not a man who a cope shore from the Servia who was welcomed to at lates a crowd as was either of these (wo. But at the saids time there was no one who came from the this wife commanded so much observation as did the shoter is lows from England whom nobody seemed to know

The fund for the erection of the memortal arch to the city is growing daily, and the fact that the keys some of nearly \$30,000 has been raised by valuntary saturally tions many of them small since the contential safety tion, gives evidence that there is widespread popular terest in this artistic project. Those who wo te the crection of the work and to aid it by run ous, large or small, ought to act tude. The arch is in commemoration our great Revolutionary leader, and its erection will give the city a deceration unlike any new to be seen here.